Mocal and Personal.

Pennsylvania Avenue—the world-renowned avenue-which Charles Dickens described as ornamented with a few straggling shanties and an engine-house!-has become an extended scene of gayety. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of strangers have recently poured into the capitol on business or pleasure; and cheerfulness seems to be the order of the day. As visiters continue to come the greeting of friends, for a season separated, in creases as a natural consequence. There was, indeed, much hand-shaking on the public thorough fare yesterday, everywhere, and much mutual in quiry as to the past and present condition of bodi ly health. Such graceful recognitions by ladies, and such bowing and lifting of hats by gentlemen we never before witnessed with more pleasure. Hotel steps and parlors show, at a glance that there is something of interest to be found or expected in those neighborhoods.

The merchants along the line of our much prized and beautiful avenue, now parade their goods to a tempting advantage; displaying more taste than heretofore in the arrangement of their wares; and their stores are better looking than ever, both outside and within; in not a few instances after northern patterns.

It is a fact, which is not generally known in Washington, that handsome door arrangements and stylish show-windows induce more rapid sales than the pristine domesticity of a generation less "progressive" than the present.

But gay as Pennsylvania avenue now is, it will be more cheerful hereafter; when Congress shall be in session and the number of sojourners in the midst of us augmented.

Thanksgiving Day was observed as a general holiday; the streets wearing a Sabbath appearance, and the churches open for all whose hearts directed them thither to engage in public worship.

So far as we could learn, there were no occurrences in the city openly violative of the decorum which should ever distinguish such occasions. A number of persons went out of town for the

purpose of lessening the amount of game to be found, at this season, in the neighboring States of Maryland and Virginia; while other parties made a "round trip" to Baltimore, or visited Mount Ver-non and the White House. It was a day on which every one consulted his own fancy, as to its mode of celebration. It is almost needless to say that omnibus riding was among the minor amusements. and that the juveniles, as usual, burnt many packs of Chinese crackers.

We must not omit the fact that upwards of two thousand persons attended the races over the Columbia course, to witness the equestrian per-

At night, the theatres and the Odd Fellows Hall were crowded with delighted audiences.

Columbia Course.-The race of two miles and repeat took place over the Columbia course on Thursday, between Handy Andy, Katy Darling, and Pauline. The purse, \$200. The gray mare, Katy, was the favorite; and odds were bet on her. The first heat was a very exciting and beautiful one, and was won by the gray mare in 3 minutes and 54 seconds. Great complaint was made of foul driving by

her rider, but the judges gave her the heat, which terminated the race, as Mr. Green, the owner of Pauline, withdrew her. Handy Andy ran beautifully the first mile, but

The second race did not "come off," as the

owner of "Cerito" was not on the ground with his mare. There were about two thousand persons present

to witness the sport.

Free Concerts.—The public is favored six evenings in the week with music from an instrumental band, which occupies the balcony of Iron Hall, and plays to let the people know that Risley's Variete presents greater attractions within. The most popular airs are performed, inducing pedespensed melody.

C. S. Whittlesey has opened a new paint, oil. and lamp store, on the east side of Seventh street, between Louisiana avenue and D street. His establishment is well supplied with all the various portable illuminating agencies, including the latest improvements; and his stock generally is of the best quality.

Thomas McHenry was on Thursday held to bail by Captain Birch, for his appearance at the next term of the criminal court. He is charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill John Duggan, having seriously wounded him, it is supposed with two large stones and an iron weight

Pecket-picking.-A county constable, while enjoying himself at the races, on thanksgiving day, had his pocket picked of sixty dollars.

Risley's Variete continues to attract large audiences. The theatrical performances, so far as we can judge, are highly acceptable to the public.

DORA COAL AND IRON MINING AND Manufacturing Company. Capital, One Million Dollars. Shares, \$10 each, payable in instalments.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of this Company are now open at the office of ADAMS & STEVENS, 9th st., opposite the Patent Office, where specimens of the coal may be seen. The company has 15,000 acres of anthracite coal lands, lying mostly in Augusta county, 135 miles southwest of Washington city, Staunton station, on the Virginia Central railroad, is within eighteen miles. The Manasses Gap railroad will reach within twelve. The Company proposes to build a railroad to connect with the Virginia Central and Manasses. When this is accomplished, it will be able to put coal in this city at \$2 per ton, thus enabling the company to make from \$2 to \$4 thus enabling the company to make from \$2 to \$4 per ton profit, and of course making it one of the most profitable investments ever offered to the public. The lands abound in rich stratus of coal, from four to fourteen feet thick, and water free. There is also an inexhaustible supply of iron ore, similar to the Scotch and Welsh ores in quality and richness. The Dora is the only anthracite field known in the State of Virginia, and is nearer than any of the Cumberland mines by more than one hundred miles; consequently it enjoys, in respect to distance, advantage over any coal that spect to distance, advantage over any coal that comes to this city. The coal is about ninety per cent. carbon, and entirely free from sulphur; its

ADAM RUDOLPH, President. ADAM RUDOLPH, JAS. T. CLARKE, W. S. DUNHAM, C. Y. WEMPLE.

ALFRED E. BEACH. THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President Marine Bank, Treasurer-lw (Alexandria Gazette copy.)

PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

THE undersigned resspectfully invites the citizens of Washington and its vicinity to an inspection of his stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., all of his own workmanship, and manufactured from the very best materials. Also, Boots and Shoes made to order from the finest French Calf Skins and Patent Leather, at a price equally as low as charged elsewhere.

G. BREMER, PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE MARY-

Prize Boot and Shoe Store, Eleventh street, east side, three doors north Penn. avenue Nov 11—eo3m. (m)

WHALEY'S OMNIBUSES leave Alexandria at 4, 8\frac{1}{2}A. M., 3\frac{1}{2}P. M. Leaves WASHINGTON at 6 and 11 A. M., 5\frac{1}{2}P. M. Office kept at the United States Hotel and Irving House, Pennsylvania avenue, and at James Entwistle's Drug store, Alexandria.

General Intelligence.

From South America .-- The " Courier" calls From South America.—The "Courier" calls attention to the commercial importance of Buzil:

"The basin of the Amazon is nearly twice as large as that of the Mississippi, and is within a fraction as large as all of the river basins of Europe combined which disembogue into the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic. Navigable up the very base of the Andes for ships of the largest class—possessing in its tributaries a lateral navigation of some seventy or eighty thousand miles in extent, draining the most exuberant alluvial soils on the continent, passing through a alluvial soils on the continent, passing through diversity of climates favorable alike to sugar, coffee obacco, cocoa, cotton, rice, indigo, the finest pices, and the richest dyes, and withal leading traight to a mineral region of inexhaustible rich-less, the Amazon, as an outlet to the ocean, com-ines more advantages than any other river in the world. And no country has so direct an interest as ours in the opening of this mighty river to the commerce of the world. The mouth of the Amazon is in its immediate neighborhood. In point of distance, it lies within five hundred miles as near to our southern ports as it does to the chief port of the nation to which it belongs, and in point of time

t is in fact very much nearer.

A clipper leaving Para at the mouth of the Amazon, and taking the track laid down in Maury's Amazon, and taking the track laid down in Maury's charts, is almost certain to reach New York in less time than would be required for it to go to Rio Janeiro by the most skillful navigation. The difference in distance is hardly more than a thousand miles, while the winds and the currents are vastly in our favor. The Brazilians themselves are not, and from their very natures, never will become a maritime people. They lack the adventurous, enterprising and hardy spirit which is indispensible to nautical success. They are essentially an agricultural people, and must content themselves with developing the wonderful resources of their country. The distribution of their inland riches over the world, must be accomplished mainly by the only maritime people on this continent—the men of the United States. The northeast trade winds particularly facilitate the intercourse, both to and fro, between our whole Atlantic seacoast and the equatorial regions of South America, and afford no such advantages to England or any other commercial country. The England or any other commercial country. The most important bearing upon our shipping in terests; and we doubt not the subject will receive the early and earnest attention of Congress."

Foreman's "Electric" Process for Raising

We were present a few days since at the At-lantic dock, Brooklyn, to witness the raising of a "ship of one hundred tons burden" by the above process, which has just as much to do with elec-

tricity as it has with the moon, and no more.

Two cast-iron generators were partly filled with
wet gunpowder and connected with a cast-iron retort or purifier filled with water, from which passed a coil of cast-iron tube of about ninety leet in length, The whole apparatus was placed in a box about six feet square and two feet high, which was filled with water. From the end of the coil a hose, dividing in two parts, passed to six casks lashed to the sides of an old canal boat which was sunk in about fifteen feet of water.

The powder in one of the generators was then ignited by a pistol which was fired into it and by its slow combustion carbonic acid and carbonic oxyde gases were of course generated; these passed through the hose into the casks previously illed with water, and displaced it—holes having

filled with water, and displaced it—holes having been made in the bottom of the casks for the water to pass out. In a little less than two minutes after the powder was ignited the boat rose to the surface, but before all the casks had filled the hose burst and prevented any further success. We are inclined to think very favorably of this process, but the experiment, though trumpeted by some of the papers, as "eminently successful" proved nothing. When we arrived at the spot the canal boat, which had been filled with water, and pretty well loaded with stones, was yet floating; after an additional quantity of ballast had been added, it sank. But mark, an amount just sufficient to sink it was used, so that a very slight ufficient to sink it was used, so that a very slight hange of specific gravity would cause it again to Hence it would have been strange indeed

if it had not risen.

But, as we have said, we think well of the plan ti is certainly far cheaper, simpler, and more speedy than those previously employed. The whole apparatus takes up but little room, and can be transported by railroad to any part of the countries. try. The inventor contemplates using flexible camels instead of casks, and the employment of some other material besides gunpowder for the generation of the gases. We are fearful, however, that the husting of his hear still. ever, that the bursting of his hose will prove a serious difficulty. It is all we conceive that tands in the way of complete success.

[Scientific American.

Dora Coal and Iron Mining Company .- The Dora Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company, with a capital of one million of dollars, for the purpose of working what is believed to be one of the richest mineral regions which exist in that State, if not in the country. The lands of the corporation cover 15,000 acres, located mostly in Augusta county, 135 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. The Virginia central railroad, from Richmond, passes in close proximity, Staunton station being 18 miles distant. The Manasses Gap railroad will pass still nearer—within 10 miles; the latter road is already graded to Strasburg. We have good authority for stating that the mineral resources of this region are of a nature truly unparalled. The deposits exist in an extensive range of hills, and cross out at the surface and sides for miles together. At one locality, near the centre, there is a large basin of some six miles diameter, formed by a break in the hills. In the cliffs the veins are exposed to view for a great extent, while the approach to them is so easy that carts can drive up and have loads of the finest quality of anthracite coal dumped in from the veins overhead. The company intend to construct a railroad to inter ect the Virginia Central and the Manassas Gap The surface of the country is quite level, even up to the veins themselves, so that the cost of the to the veins themselves, so that the cost of the road, and transportation will be comparatively small. When this junction is completed, the company will be in communication with Richmond, Alexandria, and Washington, all very extensive markets, and delivering their coal at those places for \$2, mining and freight included. The average price of sale there by the cargo is \$4 50 per ton, which leaves a nett profit of about 125 per cent. For \$3 25 per ton, all expenses paid, they can deliver coal in New York, leaving a handsome margin for profits. Analysis proves the Dora coal to be of superiorquality, as it is nearly all pure carbon, with enough of bitumen to ignite with a bright flame. It contains not the slightest trace of sulphuret of iron, and its ash is pure white. In adphuret of iron, and its ash is pure white. In addition to the inexhaustible coal, beds of iron ore are found also in the greatest abundance, with easy facilities for working. A careful analysis shows these ores to contain nearly 50 per cent. of pure metal, and as the fuel extracting it exists on the spot; enormous quantities of iron can be produced at a very moderate outlay in appliances. The lands where these remarkable deposits occur are of great luxuriance, and are very valuable for agricultural purposes.—N. Y. Express, Sept. 26. It will be seen by the advertisement that books for subscription to the stock of this company are open at the office of Adams & Stevens, 9th street,

opposite the Patent Office. Successful Whaling .- The whaling ship Sheffield, from the Ochotsk sea on the 24th July, is reported at the Sandwich islands, September 9. She had been thirty-six months on the voyage, and had taken 7,000 barrels oil and 15,000 pounds bone. She had 3,000 barrels oil and 50,000 pounds bone. She had 3,000 pounds bone on board, having shipped and sold the rest of her catch at Sydney and Hong Kong. She took 1,600 barrels of oil the present season, and left the ground early, because she had no more casks to ill. At that time the whaling fleet was doing as well as in the preceding season.

TO CAPITALISTS.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY is of-A fered at private sale, consisting of a few building lots in square 688, on Capitol Hill, fronting the capitol square, south side, immediately next to the extension.

extension.

This truly desirable property holds out to persons seeking investments the greatest inducements, and, its location considered, will be disposed of at most reasonable prices. Title unquestioned, and property unincumbered. ioned, and property unincumbered.

For further information, as to terms, &c., apply Oct 22.

TAMES SKIRVING, MANUFACTURER of Stoves and Grates, Sheet-Iron, Copper and Tin Ware, and Hot-Air Furnaces, southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st.

NO PRINTERS .- Wanted, three "Im proved Adams presses," capable of printing a sheet 24 by 38 inches; also, three large cylinder Hoe presses of the same size, with registering apparatus and cutting-knife. Address, (post paid.)

R. B. G., Jr.. Nov 11-tf if*

Celegraphic.

By the House Line, specially for the Sentinel.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

RRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA. HALIKAX, Nov. 24.—The royal mail steamer Canada arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th instant, being one week later an previous advices. She brings 100 passenger

The Eastern Question. The emperor of Russia has issued an arrogant manifesto, in which the leading points of the controversy with Turkey are recapitulated. He commences by saying that Turkey having enrolled in the ranks of her army the revolutionists of all countries, has commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia provoked to a combat, has no other means left than a recourse to arms to com-pel the Porte to respect treaty obligations, and to obtain reparation for offences against the orthodox faith in the east. The note is dated Barskoll The French consul at Bucharest sends the fol-

owing telegraphic dispatch, dated Nov. 6: "The second and third division of the Turks "The second and third division of the Turks crossed the Danube from Tortukai, eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade a close combat with bayonets ensued The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position and the Russians retired. Of the Russians, several officers and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns and 79 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated.

Another account, via Vienna, states that four-

een Russian superior officers were killed. The Furks were left masters of the field; the Russians

etreating towards Bucharest. Before the Turks crossed the Danube, a body o Before the Turks crossed the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank, and made in-sulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in the face of the Cossacks fire, and punished them severely. They cossacks are and plantaged them severely. They chased them some distance inland, and then returned to their camp in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Horsova had been destroyed by the Turks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople

that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5,000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated with considerable loss. tussians were defeated with considerable loss.
On the 20th of October, Masco Bey, an officer of Selim Pasha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. He ey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the ain body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was a desperate one but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian headquarters, at Orelle.

The Russian force, defeated and leaten back to Bucharest, was the main body under General

Damenburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong The position of affairs may be thus summed p: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia; Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten t Russian right wing, comprising their principal force; the Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bu-

The efforts of diplomatists to end the difficultie were now considered hopeless, until after a deciranks, and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they

could receive any reinforcements

The Porte had decided that foreign refugee ould not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Russians in Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly

ontradicted at Constantinople that Persia ostile to Turkey. Austria was concentrating a force on the Servian frontier. The Servian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that neither Austria or Russia would be permitted to occupy Servia.

The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey

would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montanegrins with arms through Austria offers to remain entirely neutral, if the

Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refu gees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops was being made in

India. The overland mail from India brings the impo Dora Coal and Iron Mining Company.—The egislature of Virginia have lately incorporated the lora Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company, with war against the British in India, if Great Britain

persist in supporting Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invade Bakhardi, and a Persian army was collecting in the valley of Sooltania to co-operate with Russia against The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered

to get ready for sea by the 11th. Its destination vas unknown. Mr. Buchanan attended the Lord Mayor's banquet, and made a speech, but it was merely of a complimentary character. The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known peace policy, but he said it was not impossible to engage in war to prevent greater evils. Other ministers were in attendance, ut made no political allusions.

A full cabinet council was held on the receipt

of the news from India. The weather in England was very favorable for the sowing of wheat.

France.

The trial of the conspirators for an attempt to assassinate the emperor at the opera was pro-ceeding. The evidence was clear that a deep scheme had been laid to assassinate Napoleon. The metal foundries of France were strongly urging the government to reduce the duties on metals. This had caused speculation in British

Belgium. The legislature was opened on the 5th at Brus-els. The king's speech was merely of a congratu-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. From Paris to London and Liverpool.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, had seen brought to Constantinople. The allied fleets were anchored in the Bosphois. It was rumored that Bucharest had been stormed

A son of Aras Pasha had been named as Min ster of War.
The Turkish troops were paid promptly.

Vienna, Nov. 10, P. M.—The following condi-ions were insisted upon by Omar Pasha in his tote to Gortschakoff, the Russian general: "All the strongholds of the principalities were to be immediately surrendered, and a complete evacua-tion of the principalities effected as speedily as possible, and a guarantee by all the powers to be given against a similar invasion.

PARIS, Nov. 11-P. M .- The latest account from Constantinople state that the Sultan had pos-itively rejected all the proposals that the diploma-tists had submitted.

It was freely reported that 25,000 French troops would be sent to Turkey, but orders would not be given until the government received dispatches from General D'Hilliars at Constantinople.

Four-and-a-halves closed at 99f. 85c. The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12 .- Cotton .- The arrival of LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton.—The arrival of the Atlantic on the morning of the 9th had a favorable effect upon the cotton market, and prices of middling American slightly advanced, but scarcely to the extent of 1-16d. The circulars generally, however, do not alter their quotations. The Turkish news and the deficient harvest, and the closing of the mills had checked speculation. Sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. Demistown quotes fair Orleans at 63d.; midling 6d.; fair Mo. quotes fair Orleans at 6\(\frac{3}{2} d. \); midling, 6d.; fair Mobile, 6\(\frac{1}{2} d. \); midling, 5\(\frac{7}{2} d. \); fair Upland, 6\(\frac{3}{2} d. \); midling, 5\(\frac{7}{2} d. \); fair Upland, 6\(\frac{3}{2} d. \); The sales of Saturday were about 4,500 bales, the market closing steady. The stock at Liverpool is 681,000 bales, of which 382,000 were American. Breadstuffs.—Since the sailing of the last steamer breadstuffs have been heavy, but the market closes with an improving tendency. Brown & Shipley quote wheat in moderate demand at 10s. 8d. for white, and 9s. 10d.@10s. 3d. for red. Flour was in fair request. Western canal 36s.@36s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s.@37s. 6d. Corn was firm at 45s. for yellow, and 46s. for white. Provisions.—Beef was unchanged. Richardson quotes Early's mess at 95s. Pork unchanged—prime 50s.@55s. Bacon dull and lower. Landthe stock was small, and holders asking an advance; retail sales at 59s. @59s. Tallow had declined 1s. Ashes were a shade lower. Bark inactive—Baltimore 7s. 3d. ex. ship.

Naval stores.—Rosin was active at advancing D. C.

prices. Sales of the week 4,000 barrels at 6s. 6d.@ for common, and 14s. for fine. Carolina rice had declined 6d.—sales of 100 cask.

Sugar and Coffee unchanged. Congou teas had advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1d. Tobacco—Sales 150 hhds, at

unchanged rates.

Trade at Manchester was dull. Spinners refusing to submit to a reduction.

Commercial advices from India were favorable, but from China unfavorable. Loudon Markets.

November 11.—Breadstuffs opened heavy, but improved at the close. Red wheat 66 @ 72s; white 74s. @ 80s. Flour—western canal, 37s. @ 38s. 6d. Ohio 38s. @ 40s. Corn was firm. Teas have advanced—common Congous 13s. Rice ac-tive at 3d. to 6d.—advance. Coffee is a shade London Money Market.

November 11.—Transactions in United States stocks were small—U. S. 6s of 1868, 110½ @ f11½; U. S. 6s of 1862, 109½; Pennsylvania 5s 86; Maryland 5s 96 @ 97; Virginia 6s 95 @ 96.

The money market was unchanged. Consols alosed at 94. Freights firm and advancing.

November 11.—Cotton is quiet, but firm. Wheat and flour unchanged. Sales of cotton for the week 6,000 bales. Louisiana, tres ordinaire, 94. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASH-New York, November 21.—The steamer Washington arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock this evening. She, however, does not bring as late news by three days as has been received by the Canada at Halifax.

Havre Market.

Reported Failure. Boston, Nov. 25.—Otis H. Weed, an extensive ice-dealer, failed to-day to the amount of \$50,000 or \$75,000. He is now absent in Australia.

Boston. Nov. 25.—The bank of British North Imerica, at St. John's. N. B., was robbed last night of eighty ten pound notes. Awful Mortality at Sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The packet ship Constel-lation is below, having had 100 deaths among her passengers on the voyage, and 20 still sick. Additional by the Canada. Halifax, Nov. 25.—Baring's & Brother reportion very firm. Common bars £8@£8 5s.; nails £8 5s.@£8 10s. Large speculative transactions in Wales. Scotch pig 55s.@87s. for No. 1. Lead tending upwards. Tin in limited demand.

tending upwards. Tin in limited demand.

The British funds had greatly fluctuated. Eagles, 76s. 3d. Bar silver, 5s. 2d. New dollars, 5s. 1d. Bell & Co. quote American stocks nomina

Freights buoyant. Passengers abundant

Ship News.

Arrived at Londonderry, 4th, Creole, from Philadelphia; at Venice, the Vernon, from Richmond. Sailed, steamer City of Glasgow, for Philadelphia, on 9th. Sailed from Liverpool, 11th, the Susan Owens, for Charleston. Sailed from Halifax, 9th, Narragansett, for Baltimore,

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The steamer Bay State or Fall river, ran into sloop Sylph, of Greenport Long Island, off Faulkner's island, at three o'clock yesterday morning. The sloop was sunk, and two of her crew perished. The master and mate were saved. The sloop was loaded with coal.

Thanksgiving Day in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving day, gene-ally speaking, passed off very quietly yesterday, and the churches were well attended in the morn-

A fire occurred in the afternoon, a short dis tance from the city, entirely destroying the beau-tiful country mansion of Robert Garrett, esq., the loss by which is estimated at \$10,000. A fireman's fight occurred among some of the uptown companies on their return, and a stone, thrown at random in the crowd, struck a young man named Edward Whan on the head, causing

The news by the steamer Canada was circu lated in extras this morning, and has caused much rejoicing at the success of the Turks. The war news has also caused an advance of about 25 ents per barrel on flour.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 25 .- Flour -- Cotton firm; nothing done yet.

Flour.—The steamer's news has caused an advance of 12½ to 18½ cents per barrel. Sales of 8,000 barrels at \$6.87½ for State, and \$6.87½ @ \$7 64 for Genesce. Southern flour is better, with sales of \$900 barrels at \$7 12½ @ \$7 25.

Wheat is better, with sales of 53,000 bushels at

\$1 77 @ \$1 804 for white Genesee; \$1 66 @ \$1 67 for white Ohio, and \$1 67 for southern Corn.-There is a better feeling, with sales o 30,000 bushels at 79 @ 80 cents for mixed, 80 @ 83 cents for yellow, and 79 @ 81 cents for

Whisky is irregular, with sales of 500 barrels t 27# @ 25# cents.

Pork is steady, with sales of 100 barrels.

Beef unchanged, with sales of 150 barrels.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hodg deut. EDWARD JONES, to Miss ELIZA G., daughter eneral Anchibald Henderson, all of Washington, D. C.

Methodist Episcopal Church South Eighth street, between H and I. The first quar terly meeting for the present conference year will be held in this church to-morrow, (Sabbath.) Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Ladies' Union Benevolent and Employment Society, held on Tuesday, November 22d, the committee of gentlemen appointed at the annual meeting to nominate suitable persons to solicit contributions for said society, appeared and submitted the following names, which were approved:

M. B. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

First Ward.—John M. Moore, Thos. P. Morgan, Luther R. Smoot, Z. M. P. King, H. N. Easby,

McKenney.
Third Ward.—Wm. L. Waller, Dr. Wm. Palme Professor Flye. Augustus Perry. Wm. Wall, J. C. Harkness, C. P. Wannall, W. L. Bayly.

Fourth Ward.—A. W. Fletcher, S. H. Hill. Jas. A. Kennedy. J. C. McKelden, J. Hale Moore, F. A. Tucker, Chas. Bradley, Wm. Northrup.

Fifth Ward.—J. P. Ingle, Wm. Cranch, A. J. Schwartze, Hugh McCormick, Jos. Ingle, Robt. Beale, B. B. French.

Beale, B. B. French.
Sixth Ward.—Dr. Wm. Morgan, C. W. Davis
John Prout, Wm. Easby, A. W. Miller, C. V

Morris.

Seventh Ward.—J. B. Clarke, Thos. Thornley
Wm. B. Randolph, Craven Ashford, O. Kiernan Nov. 25 For Hats or Caps, call at HENDLEYS, se-

cond door east of the United States Hotel, Penn-sylvania avenue; where also may be be found a great variety of under-shirts, drawers, dress-shirts. loves, hosiery, cravats, and other goods for gen-

For gracefulness, durability, and cheapness HENDLEY'S hats are not to be surpassed.

Gilman's Liquid Hair Dye is the only article now used in this city. Gentlemen who wear whiskers or mustachios of a gray or reddish hue, wishing to attend a ball or party, can appear in a suit of black, by devoting one additional minute at their toilet in using the very celebrated article which heads this notice. Prepared by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city.—Phil. Ledger.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City.

MENERAL AGENCY .- CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, continues his agency for the prosecution of Law, continues his agency for the prosecution of claims against the government. He will attend to the procuring of pensions—revolutionary and invalid; bounty land warrants; extra pay; arrearages of pay, as well as the adjustment of postmaster's and contractor's accounts at the Post Office Department; also all other matters requiring an attorney at the seat of government. An experience of some years affords him good facilities for a prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and its satisfactory adjustment.

References given, if necessary, in any State of the Union.

Nov. 6—dtf&cp.

CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney at Law and General Agent for the prosecution of claims against the government, Washington, D. C. Oct 19—1yd&cp

Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON. The steamer Washington arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, with London dates to the 9th inst. The intelligence she brings is, of course, earlier than that brought by the Canada, but as details are desirable, so far as they can be obtain we give below the dispatches received by the Times, by submarine telegraph, up to the latest period prior to the sailing of the Washington. The Times, in its leader of the same day, in discussing eastern affairs, makes no allusion to the rumor of the alliance between the Czar and Dost Mahome and the Persians; which rumor is contradicted by implication in the letter of its Paris correspondent, which we give in another column. The *Times* intimates that, without the aid of England and France, Turkey could not stand up for a single day against Russia, and succeringly insinuates that in the first general engagement which may take place the Turks will be badly beaten.

The Washington left Bremen on the 4th, and Southamptan on the 9th. She brings a large and valuable cargo, and 200 nassengers.

valuable cargo, and 200 passengers.

The United States mail steamship Humboldt arrived off Cowes on her way to Havre, on the 5th inst., after a passage of 14 days. She had encountered unfavorable weather, and was delayed by the derangement of her machinery, which ren dered it necessary for the ship to lay to for nearly two days, while repairs were being effected.

The American barque Victoria, bound to New
York, had been totally destroyed by fire in the
Clyde. The colored steward of the vessel had
been taken into custody on a charge of incen-

A public meeting called by the lord mayor of London was held at the Mansion House on the 7th inst., at which resolutions for erecting a statue to Prince Albert, as a commemoration of the great exhibition of 1851, were agreed to, and a commitexhibition or 1551, were agreed to, and a commit-tee appointed to carry out the object. This move-ment was generally looked upon with disfavor, as evincing an absence of good taste, in erecting a monument to a man before his death.

A cabinet council was held on the 5th inst. at

which all the ministers were present.

The Morning Chronicle of the 5th instant pul lishes a telegraphic dispatch from Bucharest, stat-ing that Omar Pasha had received definite orders to suspend hostilities, and that direct negotiations for peace were going on. At Vienna a considerable rise in the funds had taken place, owing to he report that negotiations for an armistice

The movements of the Russian and Turkish forces on the Danube were enveloped in great uncertainty. A serious engagement was reported to have taken place between the towns of Kalafat and Krasjowa. Two thousand Turks appeared at Giurgevo, and fired on the town. An engagement was also said to have taken place near Dam, where the Turks were defeated, and retreated up the river. Another despatch states that Namk the river. Another despatch states that Nami Pasha and General Prim had a serious conflict and that the Russians retired towards Slatina. The Turks began the passage of the Danube on the 2d of November, from Rutschuck to Giurgevo, under a heavy cannonade from the Russians but succeeded in effecting their object, so that they

had crossed the river in two places.
It was said that Louis Napoleon had recently free Baffled in his repeated attempts in connexion with England to put an end to the dispute, he has made up his mind to a more determined policy—one of the first steps will be the immediate recall of all the diplomatic agents who have been concerned in the "notes," and their substitution by military men. The dispatch of General Baraguay d'Hil-liers to Constantinople, is the first step in this direction. Should the present negotiations, now

direction. Should the present negotiations, now understood to be pending, fail in their object, some very decisive step on the part of the French emperor may be fully expected.

The Moniteur states that the French troops in Algiers had obtained a victory over the Arabs on the 29th Oct. The enemy left 250 dead on the field; the French having captured all their standards are said losses as well as 4 000 sheep and ards, arms, and horses, as well as 4,000 sheep and 300 camels. The French lost 8 men killed, and 20

Letters, via Persia, state that the Afighans had sent an ambassador to the Shah, entreating him to take the part of Turkey, and threatening, in case of non-compliance, to march upon Hindostan.

The packet ship Queen of the West, from Live erpool, for New York, was off Cork on the 6th instant, putting back dismasted—passengers all

well.

The Bremen ship Anna, bound to Baltimore put into Portsmouth on the 7th instant, having had several deaths from cholera. The weather was much more favorable throughbusily employed in sowing their wheat crops which would be planted on a greatly increased 2s. 1d.

From the London Times, Nov. 9.

VIENNA, Nov. S .- The consul of France at Bu harest writes as follows to M. de Bourqueney ander date of the 6th of November:
"On the 2d and 3d of November, the Turks

area of land than was the case, owing to the bad

crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men. "On the 4th General Parlof attacked them with 9,000 men, and, after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two

irmies.
The Turks maintained their positions at Olte sitza, and have fortified them. The combat lasted three hours. " In it the Russians lost several officers, and 136

privates killed, and S superior officers, 1S subal terns, and 479 privates wounded. The loss on the Turkish side is not known.
4,000 Turks occupy Kalarache, 2,000 have tablished themselves on an island in front of Giur gevo, and 12,000 are in Lesser Wallachia.'

VIENNA, Tuesday night .- From the 4th to the 5th the Turks occupied the island near Oltenitza and crossed unobserved to Wallachia at dawn When seen, a battle ensued which lasted twenty eight hours. The result is unknown.

It is rumored that Giurgevo was taken by storm.
Turtukai and Oltenitza are towns on the right
and left banks of the Danube, between Rustchuk and left banks of the Danube, between Rustchuk and Silistria, on the direct route to Bucharest. Higher up the river, and opposite to Rustchuk, lies Giurgevo, from which another road leads to Bucharest. Still ascending the river, we come to Rahova, a town on the right bank, opposite to which lies Kalarache, at the junction of the Schyl and Danube. The troops in Lesser Wallachia are those which crossed from Widdin, which forms the extreme left of the Truskish line.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—The removal of Abdi Pasha, from the command of the army in Asia, is mentioned as probable.

We are informed that the Russian troops, in th principalities, are suffering from typhus, and that the number of combatants is reduced to \$5,000. It will take six weeks before the reserve can come

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times. Nov. France.—The tone of the ministerial papers similar to that which characterized the article of the Patrie, communicated yesterday, though still marked by a show of moderation, fully justifies the observations I made yesterday, with respect to the determined attitude assumed by this govern ment on the eastern question, and which, there is good reason to believe, is in every respect similar to that of the English cabinet. This view of the case is confirmed by what I have learned in other case is confirmed by what I have learned in other quarters since yesterday, and the sentiments of Louis Napoleon on the conduct of the emperor of Russia are so little concealed that, as I am again assured. M. de Kisseliff may think it necessary before long to apply to his government for a short leave of absence, to be prolonged as circumstances

may require.

It is, at all events, certain that at the Russia embassy in Paris symptoms of discontent, irrita-tion, and alarm are apparent, and when such a change is remarked to Russians, the impatient vehemence which accompanies the denial betrays the fact. I learn that an article which has just ap-peared in, I believe, the French journal of Frankfort, and which is supposed to be of Russian ori-gin, has excited some attention. As described to me, it is to the effect that, though negotiation have confessedly failed at Vienna, as elsewhere up to the present there was no reason why fresh negotiatious, the seat of which would be Bucha-rest, should also fail. It is, therefore, inferred that the emperor of Russia is not unwilling to open direct negotiations with the Porte, and without the intervention of the western powers. These, to be sure, are but slight grounds to go on, but as they correspond in point of time with the more decided tone of the two maritime powers, it is not improbable that some such negotiation is meditated.

has now almost completely turned the attention of the public from diplomatic proceedings to the events passing on the banks of the Danube, yet all faith is not yet lost in the efficacy of diplomatic intervention. The English and French govern-ments, which have most carnestly labored in the

work of peace, can do little more at the present moment than watch the course of events, ready as they are, to take advantage of the first favorable circumstance to advance the object they have so much at heart. Something has been said of a new note, embodying propositions which have met with the approbation of Austria and Prussin, but par-ticularly the latter, but which it is doubtful whether the Porte or Russia would accept under actual circumstances. It is admitted that the English

circumstances. It is admitted that the English ambassador at Constantinople is in no degree relaxing his efforts to the same end.

Should hostilities continue between the Russians and Turks, it is certain that the conduct of Austria will be closely watched, and perhaps guarantees required for the maintenance of a neutrality which will afford no material advantage to Russia. I have already mentioned that the Austrian government issued on the 17th ultimo a circular to the ministers at foreign courts giving assurances of its neutrality. The following appears to be the most important passage of that document:

pears to be the most important passage of that document:

"His imperial majesty, faithful to his pacific system, has not hesitated a moment as to the line of conduct which his duty pointed out in the new phase into which the eastern question has entered. As long as the interests of his own empire shall not be directly menaced by war, his majesty will remain neutral, the more so as the positive and reiterated declarations of the court of Russia give him the certainty that that power does not mean to infringe on the integrity of the Ottoman empire, nor on the sovereign rights of the Sultan."

Letters from Constantinople of the 25th ultimo state that Omar Pasha was at Rahova, nearly opposite the spot where the Chyle falls into the Dan ube, on the 19th. He had collected there 200 gun boats, each armed with a heavy piece of ordnance.

boats, each armed with a heavy piece of ordnance and capable of embarking a considerable body of and capable of embarking a considerable body of troops. He was preparing to cross the Danube at that point in front of the centre of the Russian army. Gortschakoff had removed his head-quarters to Slatina, whence he was observing the movements of the Turkish troops. The letters add that hostilities had commenced in Asia.

A steamer arrived in the afternoon of the 23d at Constantionals from Ratons with discatches from

Constantinople from Batoum, with dispatches from Selim Pasha for the Seraskier. They announced that on the 20th, Mastar Bey, having been despatched to reconnoitre in the direction of Ciorock-Dere, was unexpectedly attacked by the Russians. Selim Pasha advanced to his assistance, and found himself in front of 15000. himself in front of 15,000 of the enemy, who had come up from Redout-Kalee and other places. An engagement ensued, but the advantage was in favor of Selim Pasha, who established his head-

favor of Selim Pasha, who established his head-quarters the same night at Orelli, about eight hours' march from Corock-Dere.

Letters had been received at Constantinople from the frontiers of Persia, which stated that Mr. Thompson, the British charge d'affaires, was pre-sent at the manœuvres at Sultaneich. Neither the Russian nor Turkish minister was present. The Affghans had sent an envoy extraordinary to to the schah of Persia requesting him to said the The Anghans had sent an envoy extraordinary to to the schah of Persia requesting him to aid the Turks, or otherwise they would march on Hama dan; and it is added that that intelligence was con firmed by dispatches received at Constantinople from Teheran.

from Teheran.

Another letter from Constantinople, of the 27th, states that Monsignor Anthimos, the new patriarch of Constantinople, had addressed a pastoral letter to the members of the synod and to the chiefs of the Greek community, announcing to them the benevolent disposition of the Sultan, who had condescended to be present at his investure;

a favor which no patriarch had obtained since the reign of Mahomet II.

Monsignor Anthimos concludes his letter by repeating the words used by the Sultan, who de-clared that he meant to guarantee, of himself, and without any foreign suggestion, the privileges and immunities granted by his august ancestors to the members of the different Greek communities. India and China.
TRIESTE, Nov. 8, 830 A. M.—The steamer Calcutta has arrived, after a run of 113 hours from

The India mail had arrived at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta, October 3; Bombay, October 14; Burmah, September 17, and Hong Kong, September 27. Our troops in Burmah are in a state of seige.

and the country in possession of the followers of Meatoon, and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is ecoming a desert.

Mr. James Thomason, the celebrated governo

of the Agra presidency is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bokhara; that Russia has en ered into an alliance with Bost Mahomed an with Persia, and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Sultanieh for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against Tur-

key. Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th September by a band of insurgents.

At Amoy, on the 12th September, the rebels

Mexican dollars are to be current in China. Exchange on London, 7s. 2d. to 7s. THE LATEST.

Declaration of War by the Czar.

War has been declared by the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, against Turkey, and the Russian troops have been defeated in both Europe and

roops have been defeated in both Europe and Asia. The Czar has issued the following arrogan "By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, by our nanifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, nformed our faithful and well-beloved subjects of he motives which made it incumbent on us to de mand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantee in favor of the sacred rights of the orthodox church. We at the same time announced to then hat all our efforts to bring the Porte, by means of amicable persuasion, to sentiments of equity, and to a faithful observance of treaties, had remained ruitless, and that consequently we deemed it in lispensable to order our troops to the Danube. But adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give satisfaction to our just re-clamations. Our expectations have been de-ceived. It is in vain also that the great powers of Europe have endeavored, by their exhortations, to shake the blind obstinacy of the Ottoman govern-

It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamati replete with fatal accusations against Russia, that it replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, to our forbearance, finally enrolling in the ranks of its army the revolutionists of all countries. The Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube, Russia is provoked to the combat-no other means to said is provoked to the combat—no other means is left than a recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation for the offences by which it responded to our moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude for the defence of the orthodox faith in the east, which is also the reli-gion of the Russian people. We are firmly con-vinced that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we addressed to the Most High—that he may deign to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found dent defenders in our pious ancestors. Done at Barskol, the third day of November, it he year of grace, 1853, and the twenty-eighth o

NOTICE.—We shall apply to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States for Scrip, under the Act of Congress of August 31st, 1852, on a Land Warrant, (No. 123,) issued from the Land Office of Virginia, Feb. 12th, 1783, to John Hardyman, for his services as a Lieutenant of the Virginia State Line, in the War of the Revolution, which said Land Warrant has never been located or otherwise satisfied.

SAMPSON JONES, Jr.,

JOHN HARDYMAN, dec'd. Nov 15-2aw3m. COR RENT, the Building now being fin

ished on the northeast corner of 7th street and Louisiana avenue, in this city.

The first floor has been constructed for a Banking Establishment, of marble, with vaults, &c., and two stores on 7th street. The basement is constructed to embrace all the modern conveniences structed to embrace all the modern conveniences for a restaurant, in connexion with a kitchen and vaults for coal, oysters, provisions, &c. The restaurant communicates, both from in and out doors, with the second story, which is composed of four rooms, communicating through ample folding-doors, for the accommodation of either large or small private parties. Should the second story not be taken in connexion with the restaurant, the rooms will be rented for offices. The third story embraces nearly the whole extent of the building, and is well rented for offices. The third story embraces nearly the whole extent of the building, and is well adapted for a commodious billiard-room for three tables. The fourth story embraces the whole extent of the building, and is well adapted for a printing room or amory, and, if not rented, will be reserved for a meeting and exhibition room. Gas and water and all the modern improvements have been introduced on each floor of this building, and its received with the most of the most. its position, situated in the very heart of the most business portion of Washington, must ensure large Apply to or address S. C. BARNEY,
Sep 21—tf E, bet. 6 and 7th sts, Washington

Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE, WASHINGTON SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 46

M. JULLIEN Has, in consequence of many urgent solicitations consented to give ANOTHER CONCERT

On Saturday Evening, When a programme of rare excellence will be The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES will honor the occasion by his presence

Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet \$1; to the Family Circle and Upper Boxes 50 cents; Private Boxes \$6.

The Box Office will be opened on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when tickets can be procured. Doors open at a quarter to seven, performance o commence at half past seven o'clock.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE Of the charming vocalist and actress, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD.

On which occasion she will appear in three pieces sing six songs, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, Will be performed the comedy of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

After which the grand musical monologue called MANIAC.

The Maniac......Mrs. C. HOWARD. To conclude with the farce of the UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

Polly Crisp.......Mrs. C. HOWARD.

Odd Fellows' Hall. LAST NIGHT

BENEFIT OF MR. HORN

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 26. HORN AND LANDIS

TERPSICHOREAN MINSTRELS, OPERA TROUPE Comprising Nine Talented Performers, vis: H. K. JOHNSON.

> W. S. HUNTER. S. SINCLAIR. W. BLOOMER. J. CLUSKEY, J. CONRAD, W. HORN, D. LANDIS,

In addition to their own members, they have Twelve Talented Performers. Quartettes, Glees, Duets, Overtures, &c., will be interspersed with a grand CHARACTERISTIC OLIO,

nd producing, for the first time in this city, a Bur lesque, entitled the CHINESE GAMES. First time of the laughable burlesque, entitled the INFANT DRUMMER. Also an entire change of programme, introducing all the choice gems of all the operas of the pres

ent day. For full particulars see circulars of the day. Tickets can be purchased during the day at the Irving House, and also at the principal hotels of he city.

Cards of admission 25 cents—no half price.

Doors open at 64 o'clock, to commence at 74. HORN & LANDIS, Rooms to let-Board. &r.

URNISHED PARLORS AND CHAM bers for rent on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, the fourth house from 6th street, opposite Brown's Hotel. Apply to Mrs. D. E. Groux. Also, a small store at the above place. Nov. 9—e01m*

CONGRESSIONAL MESS of Eight or ten can be accommodated with rooms and board at MRS. GILBERT'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, opposite the government green-house, Washington city, D. C. Nov. 3—cotf.

WANTED, by a Member of Congress, a comfortable sitting-room and bed room, with V comfortable sitting-room and bed room, with board, in the house of a private family of respect-ability. Possession required about the 20th inst Address, with terms and other particulars, "NAS-FOR RENT.—I have three fine rooms over

my store, which I will rent very reasonable. They are large and airy, and the location desirable, as it is nearly an equal distance from all the public departments.

C. R. BYRNE, Grocer, Southeast cor. 10th st. and avenue

NEW GOODS! Bargains for CASH! EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION! EW GOODS! Bargains for CASH!

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!—
Free Exhibition of the most splendid assortment of fall patterns, at the Metropolitan Paper Hanging and Upholstery Warerooms, No. 5, Washington Place, east side of 7th street, 5 doors south of E street. I would most respectfully inform the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and vicinity, that I have just received from the manufacturers a splendid assortment of Paper Hangings, of the richest designs and best finish, embracing all varieties and kinds—viz: Gold, Silver, Velvet, Satin, and Unglazed Papers, at all prices, from 10 cents to \$3 50 cents per piece. Borders of the richest patterns, ranging in price from 124 cents to \$2 50 for nine yards. Window Shades from 374 cents to \$4, and upwards, according to quality.

Paper hung by the best workmen. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Designs for halls and vestibules are kept on exhibition. Statuary and ornamental work done in an artistic manner. Churches and halls papered and decorated after the Parisian and New York styles.

Upholstery work done in the best manner, and at short notice, by skilful workmen.

Particular attention is called to my 25 cent Satin Papers. My assortment is unrivalled by any other in this city. No trouble to show goods. A call is respectfully solicited. Doors onen till 9 cidock in respectfully solicited. Doors onen till 9 cidock in

in this city. No trouble to show goods. A call is respectfully solicited. Doors open till 9 o'clock in the evening. JOSEPH T. K. PLANT. the evening. Sep 24—3meod MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—THE undersigned will open rooms on the 1st of December, for the purpose of examining Medical students in the District of Columbia.

cal students in the District of Columbia.

We propose to devote ourselves, at convenient hours, to daily examinations of students, especially in reference to the usual sourses of Lectures delivered in the city of Washington.

The examinations will embrace, in their scope, Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of women and children, Physiology, Materia Medica, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Microscopical Anatomy, Chemistry, and the more important parts of medical jurisprudence.

The course, being confined solely to examinations, will continue daily, and will close the latterend of March.

Suitable illustrations, by means of preparations,

end of March.
Suitable illustrations, by means of preparations pecimens, instruments, etc., will be afforded du ring the course,
WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, M. D.,

Demonstrator of Anatomy in the National Medical College. ALEXANDER J. SEMMES, M. D., Physician to the United States Jail.
For tickets apply to Dr. Wm. H. Saunders, corner of 4½ street and Louisiana avenue, opposite the City Hall, or to Dr. A. J. Semmes, east side of 4½ street, betwee: Pennsylvania and Missouri

Washington, Cct. 2, 1853-2awtD1 Intelligencer.)